

He was a fellow of the Berliner Physikalische Gesellschaft and was its president from 1927 to 1931. He was also fellow of the Société Belge de Physique, a fellow of the American Physical Society, and a member of the Academy of Technical Sciences, Warsaw. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Giessen in 1960.



Takeo Hatanaka

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Japanese radio astronomer Takeo Hatanaka died in Tokyo on November 10 at the age of forty-nine. Dr. Hatanaka spent his professional career at the University of Tokyo and at the time of his death was professor of astronomy there. In 1949, he organized the solar radio-astronomy program of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, and under his direction this group has grown to be one of the most active research organizations of its kind in the world.

Born in Wakayama, Japan, on January 1, 1914, he was graduated from the Department of Astronomy of the University of Tokyo in 1937 and became an assistant in the Department in 1938. He received his PhD from the University in 1945 and was appointed an instructor on the faculty. He be-

came an assistant professor in 1946 and a full professor in 1953, after having spent the preceding year at Cornell University working on the polarization of radio emission from the sun. In 1955, he again spent several months at Cornell.

Dr. Hatanaka was a member of both the American Astronomical Society and the American Geophysical Union. During the past several years he represented Japan at a number of meetings of the International Astronomical Union, the International Scientific Radio Union, and the Committee on Space Research. In 1958 and again in 1962, he participated in the meetings at the United Nations on the peaceful use of outer space.

Correction

In an obituary notice reporting the death of Herbert T. Kalmus (*Physics Today*, September 1963, p. 107), Dr. Kalmus was credited with having invented the Technicolor process used in color motion-picture photography. We have since been informed that Dr. Kalmus did not invent the process, and that none of the relevant patents are registered in his name. Dr. Kalmus, a physicist, was president from 1915 to 1959 of the Technicolor Corporation, an offshoot of Kalmus, Comstock and Westcott, Inc. He was president of the latter firm from 1912 to 1925, and it was this corporation that carried out the original research and development of the process during the period from 1914 to 1925 under the direction of Daniel F. Comstock. Dr. Kalmus contributed to the success of the enterprise primarily by providing it with sound business direction. Dr. Comstock, who is also a physicist, was a member of the physics faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1904 to 1917 and served as vice president of Kalmus, Comstock and Westcott, Inc., from 1914 to 1925. His name appears as the sole inventor on more than twenty Technicolor patents and in company with collaborators on several other relevant patents. He is president of another research and development company that has been in existence since 1912—Comstock and Westcott, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass.

A black and white photograph of a tall, jagged rock formation, possibly a natural monument or a monument itself, set against a cloudy sky. The rock formation is the central visual element of the advertisement.

A stylized logo consisting of a large letter 'K' with a smaller 'K' inside it, enclosed in a square frame.

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